during the years of 1926 to 1930 amounted to only 40,000 a year, in a total of 44,000. Of these, on the average only 10,000 a year, *i.e.* one-fourth, went to the United States, which before the War used to receive two-thirds of the total Jewish emigration.

Since 1929 the economic crisis and growing unemployment have produced similar drastic restrictions in most other countries—Canada, South Africa, Prance, Germany, etc.; they bar all immigration which might burden the labour market, but especially immigration from Eastern Europe. The most important countries are now all closed to Jewish immigrants, admitting only a few categories (relatives of denizens, professors, students, etc.). In 1931 the total of Jewish emigrants from Eastern Europe was only 30,000, and their number continued to decline, Palestine was the only exception, its Jewish immigration having risen from 4000 in 1931 to 8800 in 1932 and to about 25,000 in 1933.

(3) THE DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS

(a) *Overseas Migrations*

The statistics of emigrants are less complete in the countries of origin than of immigrants in the overseas countries, where a strict control yields a more complete survey. Of the most important countries of origin, Poland

and Boumania supply data concerning the number and destination of Jewish emigrants. As shown in Table III, in 1929, of the Jews giving overseas countries as their destination, less than one-third went to the United States, and slightly less than one-fifth to the Argentine; and in 1931, emigrants to the United States formed only 9-1 per cent among the Jews leaving Poland for overseas countries. As between other countries, Jewish emigrants from Poland show a preference for Brazil, Canada, and Palestine; from